

# G. O. P. VICTORY IS AN AVALANCHE

Sweeps Everything Before It in North, East and West.

## BREAKS INTO SOLID SOUTH

Harding Wins 404 Electoral Votes in 37 States—Carries Tennessee, Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico—Big Gains in Congress.

By JOHN DICKINSON SHERMAN. Here is the story of the election from an airplane:

Electoral vote—Harding, 404 in 37 states; Cox, 127 in 11 states.

Senate—Republicans, 59; Democrats, 37; as against 40 Republicans and 47 Democrats in Sixty-sixth congress.

House—Republicans, 285; Democrats, 148; Independent Prohibitionist, 1; Socialist, 1; as against 240 Republicans, 191 Democrats, 2 Independents, 1 Prohibitionist and 1 Socialist in Sixty-sixth congress.

In comment, the household word avalanche seems the fittest. The Republican avalanche began at the Canadian border, from Maine to Washington, and swept the country clean clear to Mason and Dixon's line and broke the Solid South.

The Republican avalanche swept Tennessee, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona. In Kentucky Richard J. Ernst, Republican, is elected to the senate over J. C. W. Beckham. For the first time in history several counties in Alabama went Republican, and several precincts in the sixth Mississippi district did the same almost unbelievable thing. Harding carried St. Petersburg, Orlando, Daytona and other towns in Florida; nine counties in northern Georgia and a dozen parishes in Texas; Harry M. Wurzback defeated Carlos Bee, brother-in-law of Postmaster General Burleson.

President-elect Harding, whatever else he does, is going to take a rest. He's already off on a real vacation of a month. His immediate destination is Point Isabel, Tex., via San Antonio and Brownsville. Point Isabel is on the Gulf, 20 miles from Brownsville and six miles from the Mexican line. It has a population of 100 whites and 150 Mexicans. There golf, bathing, fishing and hunting are right at hand. Col. F. E. Scobey, now of San Antonio and formerly sheriff of Marion county, Ohio, made him promise to go, win or lose, the night he was nominated. R. B. Creager, a San Antonio banker, who seconded his nomination at Chicago, has turned over his cottage. Of course, the poor man will be guarded by secret service operatives and pestered by newspaper men and photographers, but he will have a goodly company of golf buddies and other intimate friends along. And politics and visitors will be barred.

Mr. Harding is planning to go to the Canal Zone, after a fortnight at Point Isabel. He has been preaching that the new American merchant marine should pass free through the Panama canal and he wants first-hand information on conditions. Return is set for December 6. He plans to resign his seat as senator January 10, when Governor-elect Davis of Ohio will be inaugurated and Senator-elect Willis will be appointed Mr. Harding's successor.

Alfred E. Smith, Democratic governor of New York, earned a new title in the election—"Miracle Man of American Politics." Why, he almost re-elected himself in the face of a Harding majority of more than a million. The presidential vote was about this: Harding, 1,842,222; Cox, 782,093. The gubernatorial vote was about this: Miller, 1,319,588; Smith, 1,256,311. Republicans and Democrats alike say the feat is unprecedented. "Al," as everybody calls him, has come up from an orphan newsboy. Now he is spoken of as the logical candidate for the presidency in 1924.

By-products of the election are many and interesting. Harding shatters a tradition that no sitting senator can be elevated to the White House. Coolidge, who violates every principle of politics laid down by the practical politicians, wins his seventeenth successive candidacy.

Oklahoma elects Alice M. Robertson of Muskogee, Republican, aged sixty-six, to congress; she went to Indian Territory by prairie schooner, has taught in Indian schools most of her life, would let no soldier or sailor pay in her cafeteria and is a heaven-born cook. Harry T. Burn, Republican member of the Tennessee legislature who cast the deciding vote for the suffrage amendment ratification, is re-elected by a plurality of about 100, after a bitter fight. Jailer Festus Whitaker of Letcher county, Kentucky, is elected county judge; he made his campaign from his own jail, where he was confined because of a fight over politics last summer.

California overwhelmingly indorses the anti-alien land law recently adopted by the state legislature. Massachusetts approves the act to legalize the manufacture and sale of beer and wines of 2.75 alcoholic content. Wisconsin approves 2.5 per cent beer. New York approves a bonus for soldiers by the issue of bonds not to exceed \$45,000,000.

## VOTE OF THE STATES

State	Electoral	Vote.	Est'd
	Harding.	Cox.	Plur.
Alabama	12	63,000	
Arizona	3	3,800	
Arkansas	9	65,000	
California	13	378,000	
Colorado	6	74,000	
Connecticut	7	117,166	
Delaware	3	11,572	
Florida	6	40,000	
Georgia	14	100,000	
Idaho	4	66,000	
Illinois	29	835,000	
Indiana	15	185,772	
Iowa	13	400,000	
Kansas	10	166,000	
Kentucky	13	15,000	
Louisiana	10	70,000	
Maine	6	76,333	
Maryland	8	50,000	
Massachusetts	18	350,000	
Michigan	15	450,000	
Minnesota	12	400,000	
Mississippi	10	70,000	
Missouri	18	160,000	
Montana	4	60,000	
Nebraska	8	135,000	
Nevada	3	7,000	
New Hampshire	4	30,000	
New Jersey	14	325,000	
New Mexico	3	6,000	
New York	45	1,100,000	
North Carolina	12	40,000	
North Dakota	5	20,000	
Ohio	24	400,000	
Oklahoma	10	11,000	
Oregon	5	57,000	
Pennsylvania	38	1,000,000	
Rhode Island	5	53,000	
South Carolina	9	60,000	
South Dakota	5	50,000	
Tennessee	12	12,000	
Texas	20	450,000	
Utah	4	15,000	
Vermont	4	44,301	
Virginia	12	50,000	
Washington	7	165,000	
West Virginia	8	80,000	
Wisconsin	13	360,000	
Wyoming	3	10,000	
Totals	404	127	

Total vote..... 531  
Necessary to choice..... 266  
\*Complete.  
Estimates are still necessary because of delayed returns from isolated districts.

## NEW CONGRESS

(Based on Incomplete Returns.)

State	Rep.	Dem.	Sen.	Proh.
Alabama	10	2		
Arizona	1			
Arkansas	7	2		
California	9	2		
Colorado	3	1		
Connecticut	5	2		
Delaware	1			
Florida	1			
Georgia	12	2		
Idaho	2			
Illinois	24	3		
Indiana	15	2		
Iowa	11	2		
Kansas	8	2		
Kentucky	3	1		
Louisiana	8	2		
Maine	4	2		
Maryland	4	2		
Massachusetts	14	2		
Michigan	13	2		
Minnesota	10	2		
Mississippi	8	2		
Missouri	7	1		
Montana	2			
Nebraska	6	1		
Nevada	1			
New Hampshire	2			
New Jersey	11	1		
New Mexico	1			
New York (a)	26	16		
North Carolina	10	2		
North Dakota	3			
Ohio	22	1		
Oklahoma	4	1		
Oregon	3			
Pennsylvania (b)	24	1		
Rhode Island	3			
South Carolina	7	1		
South Dakota	3			
Tennessee	2			
Texas	17	2		
Utah	2			
Vermont	2			
Virginia	5	2		
Washington	5			
West Virginia	6			
Wisconsin	11	2		
Wyoming	1			
Totals	292	141	59	37

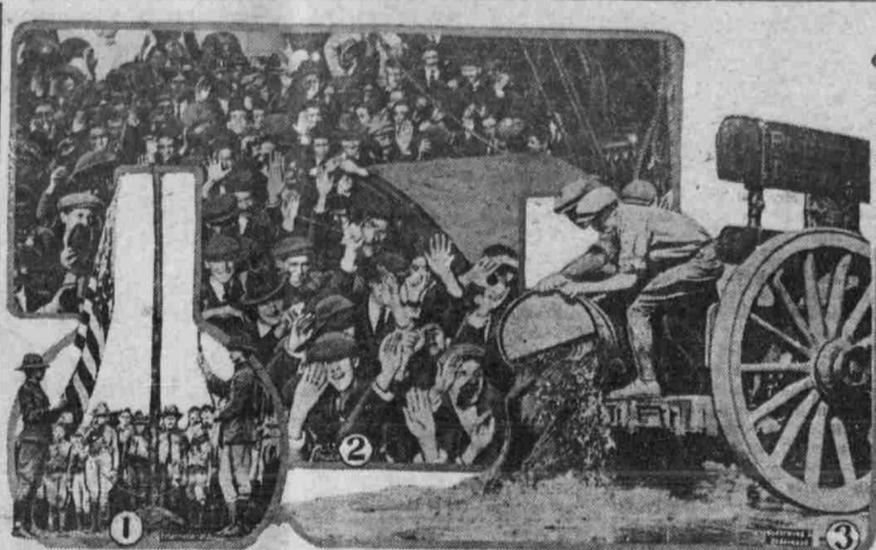
House of representatives:  
(a) One Socialist.  
(b) One Independent Prohibitionist.

## GOVERNORS ELECTED

Arizona—T. E. Campbell.....Rep.
Arkansas—Thomas B. McRae.....Dem.
Colorado—Oliver H. Shoup.....Rep.
Connecticut—E. J. Lake.....Rep.
Delaware—W. D. Denney.....Rep.
Florida—Cary A. Hardee.....Dem.
Georgia—F. W. Hardwick.....Dem.
Idaho—David W. Davis.....Rep.
Illinois—Len Small.....Rep.
Indiana—W. T. McCray.....Rep.
Iowa—N. E. Kendall.....Rep.
Kansas—Henry J. Allen.....Rep.
Maine—F. H. Parkhurst.....Rep.
Massachusetts—H. C. Cox.....Rep.
Michigan—A. J. Groesbeck.....Rep.
Minnesota—J. A. O. Prouss.....Rep.
Missouri—A. M. Hyde.....Rep.
Montana—Joseph M. Dixon.....Rep.
Neb.—F. R. McKeely.....Rep.
New Hampshire—A. O. Brown.....Rep.
New Mexico—M. C. Mechem.....Rep.
New York—N. L. Miller.....Rep.
North Carolina—Cameron Morrison.....Dem.
North Dakota—L. J. Frazier.....Rep.
Ohio—Harry E. Davis.....Rep.
Rhode Island—E. J. San Souel.....Rep.
South Carolina—R. A. Cooper.....Dem.
South Dakota—R. H. McMaster.....Rep.
Tennessee—Alf Taylor.....Rep.
Texas—P. M. Neff.....Dem.
Vermont—James Hartness.....Rep.
Washington—Lewis F. Hart.....Rep.
West Virginia—E. F. Morgan.....Rep.
Wisconsin—John J. Blaine.....Rep.
Wyoming—Unopposed.
*Unopposed.      **Elected in September.

**Townley Candidates Beaten.**  
Crushing defeats for A. C. Townley in seven Northwest states are shown in practically complete returns. Minnesota, South Dakota, Montana, Nebraska, Idaho, Washington and Colorado buried the Townley candidates under an avalanche of Republican votes. In not one of the states did the Nonpartisans succeed in winning an important post.

In two other northwestern states—North Dakota and Wisconsin—Nonpartisan victories are only partial.



1—Flag raising during the dedication of the Woodrow Wilson boy scout reservation at Burnt Mills, Md. Some of the 1,300 Spanish immigrants who arrived on the Mongolia to work on farms. 2—Whisky being poured into the gutter in Los Angeles.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

### Victory of Republican Ticket in National Election Reaches Amazing Proportions.

### SOLID SOUTH IS CRACKED

President-Elect Harding Goes on Vacation Trip—Amateur Cabinet Makers Busy—Strike of British Coal Miners is Called Off.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Never before in American history has a major political party suffered a defeat comparable to that sustained by the Democrats on November 2. The result was far more than a Republican victory—it was brought about by the defection of many Democratic votes. Harding and Coolidge carried every state of the North and West, and even cracked the solid South, for Tennessee, New Mexico and Oklahoma all went Republican. Senator Harding consequently will have 404 votes in the electoral college, to 127 for Governor Cox.

In 1912, when the Republican party was split, Wilson received 435 electoral votes, but he fell far short of a majority of the popular vote. This year Harding has a popular majority of large proportions, and his plurality approaches the seven million mark. In many states the pluralities by which the Republican ticket won were stupendous, and in the southern states where it was beaten the Republican vote showed large increases over previous elections.

Everyone professes satisfaction over the fact that the Republicans also have won complete control of congress. As one Democratic paper puts it: "For whatever good the next administration does it will have full credit; it cannot escape blame for whatever is bad." The jubilation of the Republicans may be tempered by the reflection that their majority of more than 130 in the house leaves the way open for factional disputes. Of the next senate the Republicans will have 58 members and the Democrats 38.

Just why the American people did all this is open to several opinions. Those who believed with President Wilson that the election was a "solemn referendum" on the League of Nations issue assert that it was opposition to the league covenant that caused the landslide, but really those who hold this view are few. Others aver it was due to the proverbial fondness of the American electorate for a "change." There can be no disputing that the people were determined to have a change from the Wilson policies and methods. This determination, in the mind of the writer, was the mainspring of their action. As for the League of Nations, probably most of them want some such an association for the prevention of future wars, but evidently they are willing to trust Mr. Harding and his associates with the task of formulating it, and do not feel that the job need be done in a rush.

All the nation watched with interest to see what the women would do on election day. The Democrats counted on them to rally to the defense of the league covenant and to save the Cox ticket from defeat. But an analysis of the vote shows that they did no such thing. Instead they only helped to swell the Republican pluralities in the North and West, and in the South comparatively few of them went to the polls.

Among the notable developments of the election was the extraordinary run made by Governor Smith of New York, Democratic candidate for reelection. Although the empire state gave Harding a plurality of about 1,200,000, Smith was beaten by Miller by only about 70,000. This was a remarkable achievement, and in the minds of many politicians it marks Smith as the logical national leader of the Democratic party.

Another thing worthy of mention

and consideration is the heavy increase in the Socialist vote. The total may reach two millions. It was especially heavy, of course, in the large cities. Probably many of the votes for Debs were cast by Democrats.

In addition to Messrs. Cox and Roosevelt, many an eminent Democrat was swept to defeat by the avalanche. There is widespread regret that Senator Chamberlain of Oregon was not successful, for he has been a capable, hard-working and independent member of the upper house, and is one of the staunchest Americans in public life. Other Democratic senators who failed of re-election include Mark Smith of Arizona, Phelan of California, Nugent of Idaho, Henderson of Nevada and Johnson of South Dakota.

In the congressional elections there were many surprises. One of these was the defeat of Champ Clark in Missouri. Oklahoma sends a woman, Alice M. Robertson, Republican, to Washington. In Wisconsin Victor Berger, twice expelled from the house because of his conviction for conspiracy against the government during the war, was defeated by W. H. Stafford, Republican. Texas elected one Republican congressman, H. M. Wurzback having decisively defeated Carlos Bee, brother-in-law of Postmaster General Burleson. Myer London, Socialist of Sycamore, N. Y., defeated Representative Goldfogle. Many of the states will send solid Republican delegations to Washington.

On Saturday Senator Harding left Marion for a vacation in Texas and a trip to Panama. He expects to return home about December 6, and then may go to some Gulf Coast resort for the winter. He has not given out any intimations as to the makeup of his cabinet, but of course the amateur cabinet builders are busy. Many of them believe either Elihu Root or Senator Lodge will be secretary of state—probably the farmer. Others who are "prominently mentioned" are ex-Senator Sutherland of Utah for attorney general, ex-Senator Weeks of Massachusetts for secretary of the treasury or secretary of the navy, Frank Vanderlip for the treasury post, General Wood for secretary of war, Governor Louder of Illinois for secretary of commerce, Chairman Will Hays or John T. Adams of Iowa for postmaster general, and Congressman Nolan of California for secretary of labor. Some think Raymond Robins may be offered the last mentioned place, but this is unlikely. Herbert Hoover also, has been talked of for a cabinet appointment, but this would be very displeasing to Senator Hiram Johnson. Objections to making an army man secretary of war, added to pre-convention irritations, may keep General Wood out of the cabinet.

For the important place of secretary to the President, four names are commonly mentioned—George Christian, Harding's secretary while in the senate; Judson Welliver, a newspaper correspondent, who has handled publicity at Marion; Fred Starck, former representative of an Ohio newspaper at Washington, and Richard Washburn Child, former editor of Collier's Weekly, who has been aiding Harding at Marion in the writing of his speeches.

William J. Bryan, arriving in Chicago on a lecturing tour, made a contribution to the gale of nations. He issued a statement calling on President Wilson to resign. Immediately, yielding the presidency to Vice President Marshall with the understanding that Mr. Marshall should appoint Senator Harding secretary of state. Then, Mr. Bryan said, Marshall should resign, which would make Harding the acting President. For some time there have been hints that President Wilson might resign in the event of a Republican victory. The rest of the proposed program is Mr. Bryan's own idea.

What the European press thinks of the election is interesting. The papers of London comment on the decisive rejection of the Wilson policies, and the Times regards the election as a distinct warning to Bolsheviks and extremists of all kinds. The newspapers of Paris all agree that Harding's victory is a bad defeat for the League of Nations as established by the Wilson covenant, and the Echo de Paris

expresses hope that "the discussion which will be started on relations between the United States and the League of Nations will provide occasion to repair some of the fruits committed at Versailles."

The French editors are unanimous in the belief that the result of the election will in no way prejudice the traditional Franco-American friendship, though some of them are a bit disturbed concerning the tariff. In Germany the press comments joyfully on the "personal defeat" sustained by President Wilson and finds comfort in Harding's election as presaging early restoration of normal relations between Germany and the United States; but the editors warn their readers not to be too optimistic.

California, besides giving Harding a fat plurality, overwhelmingly indorsed the anti-alien land law against which the Japanese government has been protesting so vigorously. This action insures that in the future no alien who is not eligible to citizenship under federal naturalization laws may own or lease agricultural land within the state. It does not affect existing ownership or titles.

Cuba, also, elected a new president on November 2. The successful man was Dr. Alfredo Zayas, who defeated Jose Miguel Gomez.

There was an election, too, in Scotland on the prohibition proposition. Thirty-six towns voted against any change in the present law, which permits the sale of liquor; ten voted dry, and one voted in favor of a reduction in licenses.

Prince Paul has not yet accepted the throne of Greece, and there is talk now of offering it to Prince Charles, count of Flanders, second son of King Albert of Belgium. Premier Venizelos has said publicly that he is willing that the return of Constantine to the throne be made an issue in the coming elections. France, it is known, would not permit the restoration of Constantine if she could prevent it.

As was foreseen, the strike of British coal miners came to an end. The executive of the miners declared it off under the terms agreed upon with the government and ordered the men back to work immediately. The miners had declared against the acceptance of the terms by a majority of 8,450, but this was far short of the two-thirds majority necessary to permit the issuance of a strike order and the leaders ruled it was not enough therefore, to continue the strike.

The Irish Labor Liberals and young Tories in the British house of commons made another attempt to force a parliamentary inquiry into the reprisals in Ireland, but were again defeated by the government forces. There were indications, however, that the government was on the verge of starting negotiations for an Irish settlement that might succeed. Meanwhile murders and reprisals are increasing in number and ferocity. Sir Hamar Greenwood announced that during October 22 police and 14 soldiers were murdered, and 28 police and 30 soldiers wounded. Sir Hamar also told the house that nine Irish constables had just been arrested in connection with the reprisals, two of them being charged with murder. The most serious black and tan reprisals lately were in Tralee and Granard, where damages estimated at \$5,000,000 were caused by the raiders. Ballymote, County Sligo, also, was almost entirely ruined by crown forces.

Baron Wrangel is having his troubles in southern Russia, for five Bolshevik armies are attacking him. They have driven his forces back on some fronts, and what is more serious, have captured the town of Perekop on the narrow isthmus which provides the only practicable route into the Crimean peninsula. Wrangel at last accounts was holding the isthmus with his seven-mile trench system. Loss of this would cut his armies in two.

The result of the international fishing schooner races off Halifax is worth recording. Both races were won by the American entry, Esperanto of Gloucester, by the skill and daring of her captain and crew.

## RADICAL CUT IN CLOTHING PRICES

Merchants Who Had Hoped to Maintain Present Scale Given Big Jolt.

## DIRECT MARKETING IS URGED

Want Means Taken to Eliminate Middleman From Sales of Farm Products—Germany Facing Big Deficit.

Chicago, Ill.—Merchants who have been hoping they could maintain high prices for clothing until after the heavy Christmas buying, were given a hard jolt when two of the greatest mail order houses announced radical reductions in the prices of all winter apparel. The cuts range from 10 to 25 per cent from the July catalogue price list. One house announced a reduction of 25 per cent in men's shirts of all materials and in women's silk hosiery. A 20 per cent reduction is announced in women's waists, dresses, blouses, comfomers, woolen yarns, ribbons, men's work trousers and overalls.

Another house cuts women's plush coats from \$39.95 to \$25. Garments listed at \$35 are cut to \$19.95 and those selling at \$54.50 are reduced to \$35.

Men's all-wool suits, listed at \$47.50 to \$52.50, are reduced to \$39.50 and this percentage ranges down the entire line. It also applies to wool and cotton underwear.

The reductions are already being reflected in the retail stores here and elsewhere.

### Germany Faces Big Deficit.

Berlin.—Germany's treasury faces a deficit of approximately 70,000,000,000 marks according to Dr. Karl Hefferich, former vice chancellor, who said that in the face of expenditures amounting to 100,000,000,000 marks, the receipts would total 30,000,000,000 marks. He said it was impossible to vote certain credits demanded for the interallied high commission in the Rhine territory, and reproached the minister of finance, Dr. Wirth, for not having done anything to remedy the situation.

Dr. Wirth, in answering, stated the cabinet had decided to introduce a bill providing for a "sacrifice tax," adding that the government would ask a credit of 1,000,000,000 marks to buy cereals abroad. He said the financial difficulties of the German people could be solved "only if they can live."

### DIRECT MARKETING IS URGED.

Devising Means to Eliminate the Middleman From Sales.

Chicago.—Five million farmers will be asked for their opinions on how to eliminate the middleman, it was announced by the committee of seventeen of the farmers' marketing bureau, which has been in session here to devise a plan to obtain more money for the farmer for his grain crops.

"We are going to use the views in considering a new marketing plan," C. F. Gustafson of Lincoln, Neb., chairman, said.

"We shall offer our aid as to the main farmers' co-operative organizations, and then ask that they send delegates to a final convention about January 1, when we will make our plans operative."

Mr. Gustafson said the committee was opposed to the farmers who strike for the purpose of influencing the grain market. They believe the farmer can better accomplish fair prices by direct marketing.

### Holland May Become Republic.

The Hague.—The possibility of becoming a republic is in prospect for Holland under recommendations submitted by the commission appointed to revise the constitution. If these recommendations are adopted, Holland will have the chance of deciding upon going away with royalty.

### Townpeople Are Fleeing.

Dublin.—Another crop of outrages, attacks on police and reprisals have been reported involving several deaths and many injured at Tralee, where the situation was so serious that the townspeople were fleeing, fearing worse things.

### is Still on the Pay Roll.

London.—More than 62,000,000 Dutch florins have been paid to Emperor William of Germany as king of Prussia by the Prussian government since he fled to Holland, according to an official statement, says a London Times dispatch from Berlin.

Manchester, N. H.—Sugar reached a low level here when a west side firm began to sell it at seven cents a pound. They did a land office business as long as the stock on hand held out.

### Have Joined Tripartite Agreement.

Paris.—France, Great Britain and Italy have signed a tripartite agreement in which they agreed to support each other in maintaining their "spheres of influence" in Turkey. The limits of the areas in which the respective special interests of France and Italy are recognized are defined by the same document. This agreement, it developed, was signed at Sevres, August 10, the day of the public ceremonial of the signing of the peace treaty with Turkey.